The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869. NUMBER 134.

WASHINGTON.

Semi-Annual Report of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Progress of Education Among the Blacks.

Extensive Bounty Frauds in Tennessee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Assistant Treasurer and Porter have each filed their papers in the Circuit Court for prior service. Porter's bond is for $50,000, and that of Assistant Treasurer Allen for $30,000. Both are dated November 1st, and are signed by Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano. Porter's bond is signed by Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, and Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, and Allen's by Hon. Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, and Hon. Hiram Walbridge, of New York. The bonds are approved by Attorney-General Hoar.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

of the Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, just issued from the Secretary of the Navy, Porter has been in office eight days, to get himself well over the bar; but he manages to forward to the President with his semi-annual report for six months, ending last July, 1869, a report for eight months, with ample accounts, and 10,342 pupils, besides 1,213 Sunday schools, with 8,144 teachers, and 107,138 pupils. There are also 126,197 of the pupils were taught before the war. The President says the Commissioner of Education will make a full report in great part. All the accounts are stated to be much more efficient than they were in the previous years. The reports agree with much detail of the school work in the various States.

THE TENNESSEE FRAUDS FRAUDS.

A commissioner has been appointed by Commissioner Rollins from Commission send to Tennessee, some time ago, investigate the alleged frauds. In the payments of bounties to colored troops in that State, dated month, November 1:

Testimony taken by the Bureau are terrible, in the extreme. Thousands of dollars have been paid by the Government to persons who never rendered any service, and who never had a dollar to pay. Many of the colored soldiers who have been paid their bounties have received but a small portion of the amount due them, and in many cases have been compelled to pay fifty per cent. of the amount received to the agents who procured their discharges. Many have been paid their bounties twice over, and in some cases three times. Many have been paid their bounties who were not entitled to it, and in fact have never been in the service. Many have been paid their bounties who were not entitled to it, and in fact have never been in the service. Many have been paid their bounties who were not entitled to it, and in fact have never been in the service. Many have been paid their bounties who were not entitled to it, and in fact have never been in the service.

It is stated in the letter that officers of the government are involved, and that all frauds cannot be exposed without a full investigation by interested parties.

VOTES FROM SNOWDOWN.

Senator Brownlow writes to a friend here that he was not in the movement to elect Andrew Johnson Governor, and that if he lives to get back to the Senate his seat and from will find these things to be true.

THE REVENUE DECISIONS.

Judge Fuller, of this government, will close the case of the Tennessee revenue cases to-morrow. The papers and arguments in the matter will be printed for use by Justice Swayne, and the decision is now expected for a month or two.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DISTURBANCES AMONG DES INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Advices received at the Indian Bureau, from Chetolah Poole, U. S. Indian agent for the Des Moines agency, dated Fort Dodge, Iowa, October 30, reports that in consequence of the recent disturbances among the Des Moines Indians, given in the Indian correspondence of the Associated Press, and also in the Tribune, of the 28th ult., and the arrest of Chief Wapello and one of the Indians, Second Chief, Wapello, Jr., by the civil authorities of the State of Iowa, on the charge of murder, the Indians have become very much excited, and have threatened to kill the agent, and all the whites, and burn the agency buildings. The agent has called upon the Governor of Iowa for a military force sufficient to protect the agency and Indians, and has received a reply, stating that he had no power to call out the militia; that he would write to the proper authorities at Washington, and that he would call an extra session of the Legislature, if necessary.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

THE PLANTAGENET CASE.

Papers in the case of Deputy Collector Blanchard, charged with complicity in the drawback frauds, were returned by District Attorney Pierrepont to-day, and a private examination is now going on before the United States Commissioner. Well-informed parties say these frauds will exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

WALL STREET.

was very quiet to-day, the principal excitement being the defensive spreading of the stories of Commodore Vanderbilt's withdrawal from the Board of Directors of the Harlem—Boston, Hartford—Erie—Hudson River—Albany—Rensselaer—Boston, &c.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.

Persons in politics and interested failed to find Fred Wrenn, Deputy Collector Hubbard, charged with complicity in the drawback frauds, were arrested by Detroit officers. Upon examination, and a private examination is now going on before the United States Commissioner. Well-informed parties say these frauds will exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

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MONEY

is still very abundant at 7 per cent. on call, and the banks are not disposed to loan for longer periods. Gold opened at 134½, and closed at 134½. Carrying rates were from 1 to 2 per cent. Government bonds were dull and steady. Sterling exchange is dull and steady at 109½ for sixty days, and 110½ for sight. Commercial bills are dull at 108½ for sixty days, and 109½ for sight. Commercial bills are dull at 108½ for sixty days, and 109½ for sight.

STOCKS

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QUINCY.

Bryan the Accused Murderer—Additional Evidence Against Him—Confession of Another Rebel—A Confederate Chap in Illinois.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 10.

Quincy's wife says that if Mr. Bryan is not at home in the morning Rogers, that he is guilty of a lie more horrible with his own daughter. The two testify that Guyrand told to get two men to help him to get Bryan's body, that he changed three of the five for him, that Guyrand told them that Rogers had given him a dollar and that Rogers had the passes. Guyrand also told them that the passes would get them through the lines. Rogers also testified that Guyrand told him that he had killed Bryan, and that he

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

KIND TO WARD RESUMPTION.

For the past three years the only word of comfort coming to hand relating to the financial future of the country was upon specie payments by withdrawing the greenbacks from circulation and simultaneously issuing National Bank notes in their stead. The invariable reply to the request for resumption of the Secretary of the Treasury was to a total circulation of $300,000,000, thereby retiring the National Banking system free for all to engage in who secure the redemption of their notes in specie. As the greenbacks are withdrawn it would become more necessary each day for the banks to prepare to redeem their circulating notes in gold. But this preparation would be rendered easy by the fact that the greenbacks would approach nearer to coin in value as they grew more scarce, while the National Bank notes, being always redeemable in greenbacks, would advance at par with them until both were at par with coin. This mode of resumption avoids the evils of a contraction of the total volume of the currency, and yet secures its gradual restoration in value. It was advocated by this journal as early as 1867; was approved by the Hon. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in his report for 1868; has been embodied in several of the finance bills pending in the last Congress; and has received the most recent endorsement from the Louisville Commercial Convention. There can be no danger of an undue inflation of the currency if the new banks which take it for issue have passed the examination in specie, and if they are obtainable, and in gold if they are not. Nevertheless, the Secretary, Wells, and Pacific States would be glad of the opportunity to obtain more currency, at no cost, for banks by securing such subscription. While the volume of the currency would increase, its security and value would also increase. The present deposition in the currency is not issued by the quantity in circulation, but by the fact that it consists of, or is redeemable in, a government promise, whose value depends on the future ability of the government to pay pennies with regard to its funding or payment. The apprehension that State is not gold enough in the country to enable the government, the banks, and the people to make specie payments might be met by the fact that gold will never remain here in any considerable quantity so long as we continue to expel it from every channel of commerce by using a depreciated currency. If we want gold to enter again into the channels of trade we must give it a more the full and fair value it had in them. If we would have it remain we must make it useful here. So long as it remains an idle drug, a mere commodity, it can never increase in quantity to the ratio it should bear to the total volume of our currency. During specie-paying times the banks usually held one dollar in specie for every three dollars of their outstanding notes redeemable in coin. If there are about $150,000,000 of greenbacks, and about $300,000,000 of currency, gold and silver. The quantity of gold is probably sufficient, but it is not to fulfilled and distributed as to bear any relation whatever to the paper currency. Nearly $100,000,000 of it lies in the Sub-Treasury, in dead and idle heap, which, if it were part of the reserves of the National Banks, though their issue were increased to $500,000,000, would give them or keep a proportion of specie to redeem their notes held by our fellow citizens in specie-paying States. The first point in the currency problem is to utilize the gold in the country by drawing it out of the Sub-Treasury and all "hiding places," vaults, and dwellings, and by making it part of the basis and security of their paper currency, and the ever-available test of its value and medium of its redemption. This can only be done by first requiring the banks to keep an sufficient reserve of gold to redeem their circulating notes in gold should it become necessary, and then withdrawing the greenbacks until it shall be necessary to redeem all bank notes in coin. These steps will induce the Banks to increase their deposits of bonds with the Comptroller of the Currency, and by about one-fourth, and to substitute gold reserves for their greenback reserves. Both steps are necessary to bring them to relieving on the gold basis. At present, a bank having $90,000 in circulating notes has deposited a sufficient security for their redemption $100,000 in bonds, which are worth $90,000 in American gold. This is good security for the redemption of them unless a currency worth only 70 cents on the dollar is put in circulation. In that event over above the value required to redeem them in gold. The banks will cheerfully put up the additional bonds, for the double reason that free banking, by increasing the demand for bonds, would keep them on a steady rise in value, and yield them a good investment, and that the increased quantity of notes they were permitted to issue, and the new but better secured basis they would be permitted to issue upon, would be a source of profit to their banking business, and to the entire internal commerce depending upon it. The present restriction on the National Banking system, native of the existing banks a work and a success monopoly, less and less to be tolerated as they grow in years. If they would be if open to free competition, and tending to encourage speculation. This is not the fault of the bankers as a class, since the restriction is not of their creation or desiring. But it is none the less the cause of the speculation which exists in the hands as a result at one time a popular sentiment strongly favorable to its entire abolition, and the substitution of a greenback currency in its place. The people, however, are now in position to favor the restoration of specie payments, and to bring them about in a healthy manner, which will relieve them of the evils of both. The Secretary of the Treasury has the power to do this, and the people will support him in the exercise of it.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Notwithstanding the Republicans of New York city, at the election last Tuesday, cut down the majority of the Democratic ticket of 21,000 votes, and the Democratic majority in Brooklyn was reduced nearly 9,000—making a gain in those two cities of 30,000 over the vote of last fall—still the Republican State ticket is defeated by about 30,000 in the State. The Republican loss was in the rural districts. Had they done as well as they did last fall, the Republican State ticket would be elected by six or seven thousand majority. But Democratic success, both in State, city, and side issues, cut down the majorities in the country, and gave the State to the Democrats. The Republicans in the rural districts labored under the discouraging condition of a crop-ruining drought and forest-fire scathing, as they expected that the largest majorities they could roll up would be swamped by Tammany repeaters and ballot-box-stuffing in New York city and Brooklyn. They did not anticipate any Republican gains from cities, and, consequently, made no hearty efforts to call out the Republican vote of the country.

The Democrats have also secured both branches of the Legislature through the quarrels of the Republicans in the country districts. A large number of Republican members of the last Legislature were charged with receiving bribes for their votes on various corrupt bills in the interests of canal jobs, railroads, and other corporations, and for voting for the enormous tax levy in the city of New York. Many of them were nearly all of defeated for renomination, and, for the purpose of being revenged, used their utmost influence and efforts to defeat the candidates who were nominated in their districts by the whole Republican Judiciary of the State worked for the Democratic ticket, and especially for the Democratic candidates to the Legislature. The Senatorial controversy of last year was also revived, and the Morgantine slaughtered a score of Republicans who had supported Fenton for Senator. The upshot of the whole matter is that the Democrats have been permitted to gain control of both branches of the Legislature and of the State Government, and for the coming year may exercise their own sweet will and pleasure in the affairs of the city and State.

The Democrats will probably repeal the Excise law—reorganize the sale of liquor on Sunday; repeal the Registry law, unless they believe they can do better; more liberally endow the State without it; and sweep away the various Boards of Police, Fire, Water, Health, and Park. Tammany will also be able next winter to break through all its bar robber-ocracy of corrupt jobs it has been having to buy a single Republican vote. The Barnacle Ring will, therefore, make more money and save more money than in any previous year. Upon the whole, it is, perhaps, well to give them plenty of rope for their own hanging. A year hence they will be judged according to the deeds done in the body, by the grand inquest of the sovereigns at the polls.

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There is considerable stealing now produced in New York by an understanding of the income returns, and a requirement of full payment in gold, since where there is no gold there is no tax, is by no means final, as payments in New York are finding out to their cost. Life investigations are to take place in all the large cities; and all persons who are convicted of errors in their returns can save cost and trouble by anticipating the officers and voluntarily making corrections.

The St. Paul *Press* of October 9 says:

"Two freezes went run down to Lake Pepin last week, completely wrecking all the fruit that was covered. The remainder, to the credit of the State, is unusually fine. Apples are selling in Red Wing at Lake City, completely bruised and worthless."

How the leaving of the sun, "completely benumbed and exhausted," entitles the officers of the steamboat to credit, is a mystery beyond the solution of intellects of less than the first magnitude of a Minnesota atmosphere.

Obituary.

GENERAL WOOD died at the residence in Troy, N. Y., on the 8th, at the advanced age of 86 years. He was born in Newburgh, N. Y., and entered the army as a lieutenant of the war of 1812. At Grand Britain, subsequently commanded as Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry through the battles of Queenstown Heights, which was his first battle, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Erie, and Sackett's Harbor. He distinguished himself at the battle of Chippewa, for which he was promoted to Brevet Major. On the organization of the Second Dragoons, with headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, he was appointed Major of the Second Dragoons, with headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, he was appointed Major of the Second Dragoons, with headquarters at Troy, which, at a reorganization of the army, he was appointed Colonel of the Second Dragoons; on commander of the Home Squadron; and, in 1846, under a special act of Congress, he was made "Senior Flag Officer of the Navy."

In 1850 he was, at his own request, returned from the command of the Navy, but he solicited and received the command of the Second Regiment during the war against the rebellion, and was in command of the Department of Texas. He was very earnest in his expressions in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and was very much grieved at the policy of the Administration in regard to the rebellion. He was a man of the most unflinching integrity, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and was a communicant of St. John's Church, Troy, for many years. He was a man of the most unflinching integrity, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and was a communicant of St. John's Church, Troy, for many years. He was a man of the most unflinching integrity, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and was a communicant of St. John's Church, Troy, for many years.

INDIANA.

James Davis died, at the residence of his mother, in Aurora, on Monday, from the effects of a predicine bought of a traveling "doctor" to cure his rheumatism.

Postmaster Vaughn, of Lawrenceburg, whose safe was twice broken into and robbed of money and valuables, committed suicide. On the 1st the amount was made good to the Government.

The Evansville *Journal* says that the grape crop of the county is unusually large, and the wine turned out very tolerably, is in excellent shape, the grapes having ripened perfectly, and that less by freezing than usual.

A Court at Cincinnati has decided that a man has a right to restrain his wife from a second marriage by making his testamentary disposition of property depend upon her remaining a widow. Mrs. George Staley married Frank Longert, although her husband's will left her property only so long as she remained a widow. She forfeited the property he had bequeathed to her, and must give it up to their children. The case now goes before the Supreme Court, but the decision is not expected to it. For, when the will was submitted to probate, she elected to take the widow property under the law, and certain of her rights of dower secured by law. But she chose to take the dower she would not have chosen to take under the will. Her husband cannot defeat that by alienation during life nor by his devise at death. But the Court rules that a husband has an interest in his wife's real estate, and when he makes her the recipient of his bounty it may be well supposed that he has an interest in her future conduct. Such a provision serves to his wife's benefit, and tends to prevent her from securing an unhappy union. It is not against public policy for a husband to bargain with his wife for her future conduct, and the bargain is binding. Marriage is a civil contract. Parties to it may make such terms as they please, if they are not immoral. Under the will Mrs. Staley could not marry without losing her property. She has married, and the Court says she may keep it.

MICHIGAN.

The new Jail made of Michigan limestone is about completed, and, although the greater portion of it is dark and dismal, the cells are large and well ventilated. The building is to be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, and the public generally invited to be present.

At Detroit, on Friday last, John Weiss, 19 years of age, fell from the top of a tower, catching on the roof of a shed in his descent, which broke his fall, and probably saved his life. He was picked up a pile of bricks. He expects to resume work in a day or two.

It is stated by an Ann Arbor paper that the amount to which Dr. Ann Arbor paper that the amount to which Dr. Ann Arbor paper that the amount to which Dr.

THE COURTS.

Criminal Business in the Superior Court.

Judgments—Real Estate Suits—Divorce—New Suits.

The Police Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

...Edward A. Smith v. Stephen W. Alexander. Action of assumpsit. Argued and submitted to the jury.

...Orville Kirk. Agreement for the appointment of Lot Ia, Sherman's Addition to Chicago, as Commissioner for partition.

...Charles L. Harvey v. John A. Richards. Action of assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff, with $1,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

...Same v. same. Same. Argument for plaintiff in error concluded. Argument for defendant commenced.

CHANCERY.

...David Sinclair et al. v. Same. Decree of sale.

...Mary Ann Thompson v. Same. Same. Decree for complainant.

...Mary Ann Thompson v. Same. Same. Decree for complainant.

...Same v. same. Same. Decree for complainant.

...Same v. same. Same. Decree for complainant.

...Same v.

...ARD FOR HIS LIFE.

...dgment of Joseph Hughes for the ...Murder of Charles H. Arnold.

...e Affray Conceived—The Dastardness of "Pooling" with a Man Who Has a Knife.

...mony of Several Witnesses Who Were Present at the Night of the Stabbing.

...The Prisoner Acquitted.

MORNING SESSION.

...e trial of Joseph Hughes, indicted for the ...der of Charles H. Arnold, on the North Side street, on Tuesday, ...ust, by the latter possessing a pocket-knife, ...ed in the Criminal Court this morning before ...e Court. Charles H. Reed, Esq., State's ...ney, conducted the prosecution, and John ...Pearl, Esq., appeared for the defendant.

A JURY IMPANELLED.

...ry was impaneled with very little trouble, ...sisting of Messrs. John G. Fortune, C. W. ...ard, H. Cobb, Frank Gross, A. W. Wadsworth, ...Hall, H. Wright, and Louis Prescott.

THE OPENING STATEMENT.

...Reed, for the State, stated that the prisoner ...ed his victim, and desired that ...ld prove the circumstances. He ...ld that the prisoner was a ...ter, and that the deceased ...ed to the Sabbath-school ...ed by Mr. Hughes. He ...ld that the prisoner and ...ed had had a quarrel ...ut a week before the ...ing, and that the ...ed had been ...ed to the ...ter, and ...ld that ...ld prove ...ed ...ed ...ed